CONNECTICUT.

[From the Hardord Times, Nov. 7.]

THE TANK CONVENTION IN HABTFORD.

Re-assembled in this city yesterday afternosa, and was saled to order at 2% o'clock by Green Kendrick. The former secretary, Mr. Armsbury, was absent and Wm. L. Brewer, of Norwich, was chosen to fill his place.

The Chairman announced that the Business Committee were in session in the United States Hotel, and would very some be in attendance and make their report.

The Mechanics' Bank, and the New Haven Bank, of the city of New Haven, communicated to the Convention that

The Mechanics' Bank, and the New Haven Bank, of the city of New Haven, communicated to the Convention that they would not be bound by the action of the Convention, nor would they suspend redempton at Suffolk.

ALFRED SMITH, Esq., delegate from the Connecticut River Banking Co., explained his views in regard to the action of the Convention, which were, that the meeting being a voluntary one, no individual bank would be bound by its action.

Mr. GOODSKIL, of the Phœnix Bank, offered a resolution that if a vote be taken on the question of Suffolk redemp-

Mr. Goodskil, of the Phoenix Bank, offered a resolution that if a vote be taken on the question of Suffolk redemption, it be by calling the roll, and that each bank be allowed but one vote for each \$100,000 of its capital. Gen. Williams moved an amendment, that each bank bave but one vote irrespective of the amount of its capital. Mr. Kisosbury wantel to know how many votes his (Waterbury) Bank could give on its capital of \$192,600. Gen. Williams's amendment was carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Hartwell, of Bridgeport, and chairman of the Business Committee, offered a report to the effect that they had not been able to agree upon any plan for establishing a Clearing House in Connecticut, and would offer the following resolution for the consideration of the Convention: Resolved, That the banks of this State make arrangements to redeem their notes in the city of New York during the suspension of specie payments, at a rate of discount not exceeding one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Schaydo, of New Haven, said that the committee were unanimous in their report, and were of opinion that a redemption in New York at one half per cent. would extend the circulation of the banks at least two millions; still they were not prepared to say that it was advisable to adopt the resolution. It was difficult to devise any new plan of redemption that was not open to scrious objections.

Mr. Buckingham said the committee was not particular

Mr. Buckingham said the committee was not particular

Mr. Buckingham said the committee was not particular whether the Convention adopted or rejected the resolution, for they doubted it it would afford the relief needed.

Mr. Cahoun, of Bridgeport, asked if there was not a cut under the meal—if it was not intended by this report to cut off Suffolk redemption?

Mr. Harrweil said if any banks preferred to redeem at Suffolk, they could do so.

Gen. Williams, of Norwich, spoke forcibly against redemption in New York, and in favor of continuing the Suffolk system of redemption. It is more convenient, he said, to redeem at the Suffolk, and we can sometimes get credit there, if we need it. It is dangerous to dabble with our currency, for fear we may debase it. Let us continue as we are, and be satisfied with well enough; and let every bank do its best to furnish credit to its customers, and we shall end right. There is even now an "oasing up" of the pressure in the money market. The debts at the West are being gradually paid; and what money we get this way we can keep at home for discount to our customers. Let us be cautious and see to it that we do nothing to injuriously affect our currency, which is now good—especially at the West, where our banks sustain a high character. Let us never turnish that character. There is no system of banking better than our Consecticut system.

Mr. Romers, of the Phoenix Bank, took a firm position

tain a high character. Let us never tarnish that character. There is no system of banking better than our Consectiout system.

Mr. Robers, of the Phoenix Bank, took a firm position against the new movement, as calculated to debase and depreciate the currency of Connecticut, without afferding the relief sought. He asked, are those banks in Hartford which do not redeem at the Suffolk any better off than those which do? Are the banks in Rhode Island, with their depreciated and irredeemable currency, any better off by suspending their redemptions at the Suffolk; or are they better able to afford relief to the business community than our own banks? Not at all; nor should we be any better off by adopting the new movement. On the contrary, we should be involved, if it were possible, in even worse difficulties than those under which we now labor. The theory of a debased and depreciated currency we utberly discarded. We see no advantage to be gained by adopting the resolution reported by the committee, and there can be no object in adopting it, unless we mean by so doing to cut losse from the Suffolk system.

A DELEGATE FOON NEW HAVEN OFFICE A SUFFOLK SYSTEM.

ROBERS HATTELL, of Norfolk, opposed this. He supposed the Convention met for the purpose of devising some method of relief to the banks. Their circulation is coming home uncomfortably fast, and they must have relief. But he would not after all discontinue the Suffolk system, unless we could redeem at par in New York. He wanted to have the strong banks help the weak ones—said they ought to—and then they could get along protty comfortably. "Do the best we can, and let it go at that," was his theory.

Mr. SERTEL Of the Connecticut River Banking Company.

engh to—and then they could get along pretty comfortably. "Do the best we can, and let it go at that," was his theory.

Mr. Smith, of the Connecticut River Banking Company, spoke against the new plan. The idea of the banks of Connecticut deliberately voting their bills a large per cent below par, was the most undesirable of all other methods of getting over the pressure. He spoke of Gov. Holley's idea of threatening the banks with dire vengeance if they did not extend relief to the people. Why, said he, you might as well threaten to kill a man who had but one leg if he did not run a race. It would do no good to threaten the life of the man, for he could not run. It was so with the banks. He then put forth the absurd statement that the banks of this State are not violating any law of this State, or even their charters, by suspending specie payment. The law did not contemplate that they should keep in their vaults a sufficient quantity of specie to redeem their currency, which was lifteen per cent. He believed the banks were all doing that.

Mr. BUCKINGIAM said the committee did not know what else to report. They doubted the expediency of adopting a clearing house system, and doubted also if the resolution offered would afford the remedy desired.

Mr. CUAFRAN, of Norwich, was afraid they were not doing what the people expected of them, viz., preparing to give them money. He did not think New York 'pictures.' He would cut of from the Suffolk system, and be independent of Boston and New York, and let the Bank Commissioners take care of our banks.

Mr. Kisosoway, of Waterbury, made a speech in favor

ject he had in view, by an allusion to the philosophy of the Greeks, and then depicting the distress among the la classes in consequence of the deranged state of the s of the country—the cry for bread by the hungry boring classes in consequence of the deranged state of the finances of the country—the cry for bread by the hungry millions in the land—and the consequences that would follow to the community if the cry of the hungry was not besided. His speech was very ingeniously arranged, and well calculated to produce a feeling in the Convention favorable to the new movement contemplated by the recolation offered by the committee. He seconded the views entertained by Mr. Smith that the banks had only nominally suspended specie payment, but the other idea that the banks were not violating their charters by even a nominal suspension, he made to appear riducious by instancing the case of an Indiana bank, where an individual presented a bill for redemption in specie. "Wby," said the cashier, "we can't give you specie for that bill." "Why not," said the billholder? "Because," said the cashier, "the law requires us to keep five per cent in specie in our vauits, and we have got just about that now." He finally moved that the banks resume specie payment, instead of cutting off the Suffolk system, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Sarrus attempted to explain his views in regard to

Instead of cutting off the Suffolk system, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Sarris attempted to explain his views in regard to the banks keeping specie in their vanits; but Mr. Chapman, of Norwich, said he understood the gentlemen right.

The banks were to keep 15 per cent in specie in their vanils, and if there was a run they must buy more specie to pay with.

The Convention then voted to take the vote on the resolution by banks, and not view eece.

A DELEGATE then moved that they all go home, and every bank take care of itself.

Another DELEGATESIA Help did so, they had better get ready for the day of judgment, and be prepared to give up their account, for, said he, the people are starving.

Mr. BROSES, of Meriden, reiterated the same sentiment. He said all the people want is money; and he arged the Convention to look upon the question in the light of humanity.

nity.
Several gentlemen then spoke briefly for and against the

MISSOURI.

THE MISSOURI BANK SUSPENSION LAW.

The following is the bill just passed by the Legislature of Missouri for the relief of the banks:—

Whereas, by a general and unexpected demand for gold and silver coin, unprecedented in the history of the country, and entirely beyond all the wants of commerce, the Bank of the State of Missouri, in common with the oldest and strongest banks of the Union, has been compelled to suspend specie payment; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:—

suspend specie payment; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Miscour, as follows.—

Section 1. All provisions of an act entitled an act to regulate banks and banking institutions, and to create the office of Bank Commissioner, approved March 2, 1857, which subjects the said bank to any penalty, by way of forfeiture of charter, because of failure to pay the liabilities of said bank in specie on presentation; and all provisions of said act which authorise or direct any proceeding to be commenced and presecuted against said bank, or which authorise or direct any proceedings by any efficer against said bank, because of the suspension of specie payments by the same, be and the same are hereby suspended until the first of Novamber, 1868, or until such time within said period as, in the judgment of the Board of Birectors of said bank, with the consent and concurrence of the Bank Commissioner, it may be prudent and safe to resume; and if, on or before the day named as aforesaid, the said bank shall fully resume the payment of all its debts and liabilities with gold and salver coin, then the said bank shall have all the rights, benefits and advantages granted by its charter; and may proceed to exercise the franchises and privileges granted by the said act, and shall be exempt from the penalty of forfeiture, as if no suspension of specie payments had isake place.

Sec 2. No person receiving or taking from the bank share he passage of this act, any note or bill of said bank share he passage of this act, any note or bill of said bank share as payments that itself of the said act, or any interest whatever, in consequence of the anipanion herein named.

Sec 3. So much of the thirty seventh section of the first stricle of said act as requires that he amount of gold and after on hand of said bank shall not be less than thirty-three and a third per cent of her motes in circulation, and he much of said section as directs the commencement of proceedings against said bank he cause in circulation, and h

Sec. 4. The forty third section of the first article of said act is hereby so modified in its operation, until the 1st day of November, in the year 1858, as to permit all the banks chariered under said act, in this State, during the period aforesaid, to take in payment of debte, or receive an deposit the noise of the banks of this State.

Sec. 5. During the period of supernsion of said banks, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, that I can be a supernsion of said banks, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors, in order to afford relief to debtors, the Board of Directors and the time of payment of debte to a vote of the people, and even threatened, if this resolution is persisted in, to go home and leave fine Convention without a quorum.

From present indications it is highly probable that the Convention will entirely fixed out. 4. The forty third section of the first article of said

due them, upon the payment by said debtors of twenty-five per cent of the amount due by them, at each renewal or extension: Provided, said debtors shall fully secure the ultimate payment thereas; and upon all future discounts of the bank it shall be the duty of the Board to require in payment at least five per cent of the same in coin, which shall be kept as a speck reserve to secure the early resumption of specife payment.

Sec. 6. The Bank Commissioners are hereby required not to countersign, register or deliver to the said bank any additional amount of notes for circulation, beyond those already delivered, until the said bank shall fully resume specie payments.

additional amount of notes for circulation, beyond those already delivered, until the said bank shall fully resume specie payments.

Sec. 7. So much of the 25th section of the first artifle of Said act as requires payment of the whole amount of stock subscribed to said bank, to be paid within twelve months from the time of subscribing, is hereby suspended in its operation until the let day of November, 1858.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall in every respect apply to the Southern Bank of St. Louis, and also to the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, the Farmer's Bank of Missouri, and the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, should it suspend before the let of November, 1858.

Sec. 9. The Bank Commissioner is hereby required to cause the notes paid out after the passage of this act, to be stamped in such a manner as he may direct, so as to distinguish them from the notes now outstanding.

Sec. 10. No person who shall be under protest in any bank of this State, shall, at any time whilst so protested, be eligible to hold the place of director in any bank chartered by this State; and if any director shall, whilst holding such office, suffer his name to remain under protest for the space of ten days, that act shall vacate his office, and a successor shall be appointed to fill his place, as now provided by law in cases of vacancy in the board. And the aggregate amount of discounts granted to the directors of any bank that shall accept the provisions of this act, either as payers, endorsers, or drawers, shall at no time exceed the amount of one-tenth of the paid up capital stock of the State Bank, or one-fifth of the paid up capital of all other banks.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

other banks.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

OHIO.
[From the Cincinnati Gasette, Nov. 6.]
THE TRUST COMPANY PAY OVER A LARGE SUM OF

THE TRUST COMPANY PAY OVER A LARGE SUM OF MONEY TO CREDITORS.

Immediately after the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, some ten or twelve different suits were commenced by creditors of the company, and money in the possession of various banks in Kentucky was attached. None of the suits have come to trial, but we understand that a compromise has been effected between the present managers of the Trust Company affairs and the attorneys for the attaching parties, Messrs. Cambron & Fiske, of Covington, and that the money claimed by the creditors, amounting to about \$30,000, was paid over on Wednesday by the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The demand of each creditor was adjusted in full, less the expenses of lawyers' services. The suits were originally commenced the same evening on which the announcement of the suspension was made, by Thompson & Nesmith, of this city, and transferred to the Covington lawyers for further prosecution. The result must be entirely satisfactory to these who to day jingle in their pockets money obtained from the Ohio Life and Trust Company. If all the creditors of the Trust Company are equally fortunate in securing the full amount of their claims, they will have good reason to congratulate themselves.

VIRGINIA.

NORTHERN EXCHANGE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 6.]

The dry goods merchants of this city are enduring at this time a species of torture as exeruciating as that which cels are supposed to undergo in the process of being skinned alive. They purchase goods at the North and re-sell them here at a net average profit, it may be supposed, of ten or twelve per cent. They collect their accounts here in that delectable sort of money put out by our banks, denominated "current funds." With this "currency" they purchase from our banks and brokers their checks on the North, with which they pay their debts in that quarter, and the difference of exchange which they are paying for these checks has ruled at 12½ per cent for some time past; that is to say, our Richmond merchants (as are, indeed, the merchants of every Virginia city) are taking to our banks notes of their own issue, and exchanging them with these concerns for checks on New York, paying at the rate of \$112 in bank notes for \$100 of bank checks on New York. Thus the merchants are losing more, in this single form of exchange, than the profits on their business—are making money, in other words, "over the left shoulder," and throwing in their labor and wear and tear of brain and feeling, to boot.

TEXAS.

TEXAS.

TEXAS.

SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Comptroller of the State of Texas advertises that proposals will be received by him, at Austin, until the Sth of Becember, for the sale of two hundred thousand dolars of the five per cent United States coupon stock, issued to the State as an indemnity for the sale and surrender of a portion of her northern and western boundary, as follows:—

of a portion of her northern and western boundary, as follows:—
Said proposals should be—First. For the purchase of said bends, to be delivered at Austin, and the proceeds to be paid at said place. Second. The bonds to be delivered at the city of Washington, the proceeds deliverable at the same place. Third. The bonds to be delivered at the city of New Orleans, the proceeds deliverable at the same place. Proposals are also invited for the delivery of the bonds at the city of New York and at the city of Galveston, and the proceeds thereof deliverable at each of said points.

The stock bears an interest of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and is redeemable in fourteen

payable semi-annually, and is redeemable in fourteen years from the 1st of January, 1851. Six years and a half interest has been already paid on said bonds, leaving seven years and a half for which interest has to run bere maturity.

No bid accepted for a larger sum than one hundred

thousand dollars of the bonds; but the same individual can make one or more bids.

Bids should be made exclusive of the interest which may have accrued on the bonds prior to their delivery.

Parties should specify how long before the funds will be available to the State after receiving notice of the ac-

ITEMS TOUCHING THE TIMES. The Union Manufacturing Company, of Norwalk, Conn., and Lounsbury, Bisseb & Co., whose works have been suspended several weeks, have recommenced operations. They employ a great number of hands.

The tool factory in Greenfield, Mass., which has been closed for some weeks, has again been opened and commenced work.

Haven is about to increase its business one third.

The Iron Works Company in Fall River, Mass., started
their rolling mill and nail factory on Monday, and the
American Linen Works will start in a short time.

General Walker's Letter to Secretary Cass. The following is a letter addressed by General Walker to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 29, 1857:—
Sign—It is currently reported that the Ministers of Costa Riça and Guatemala have asked for the active interposition of the United States for the purpose of preventing me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request, it is further said, is based on the assumption that I have violated, or intend to violate, the neutrality laws of the United States. The want of all official intercourse between the government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the faith of a public report. But the rumor comes in such a form that I am satisfied the Massiers of Guatemala and Costa Rica have attempted to dishonor the republic of Nicaragua in the eyes of the United States; and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of Fresident Mora, dated at San Jose on the 7th of August last, and ordered to be communicated to the diplomade corps generally. The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to humiliate Nicaragua by presenting themselves to the United States as her protectors and guardians. In behalf of the republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful executive, I protest most earnestly against this assumption on the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and ask that the government of the United States will not permit itself to be influenced by such pretensions on the part of these two Central American powers. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that the United States will by its conduct, assert and vindicate the Independence of its sister republic—the sovereign State of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say, that the people of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say, that the people of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say, that the people of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say, that the people of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say, that the people of Nicaragua. It is my duty f General Walker's Letter to Secretary Cass.

Affairs in Kansas. OPERATIONS OF THE FREE STATE PARTY PORESHA-

OFERATIONS OF THE FARE STATE PARTY FORESHADOWED.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

(CINDARO, Kansas, Oct. 30, 1857.

Now that the free State men have, for the first time in the
history of Kansas, the power to act, by having secured
not only a preponderance in the Legislature, but an actual
majority of two-thirds, perhaps you people in the States
would like to know what they are going to do. I will tell
you what is promeed—

majority of two-thirds, perhaps you people in the States would fike to know what they are going to do. I will tell you what is proposed:—

It is proposed that when the new Legislature meets it shall organize and immediately repeal all bogus laws and enactments of every sin! whatsoever—throwing the Territory back on the organic act—leaving Kansas with no law but the Kansas Nebraska bill and its provisions—that he Legislature shall then petition Congress for admission under the Topeka constitution, and without taking any further action adjourn sine die.

The Topeka Legislature will then meet, and go on making all needful regulations for the people of Kansas.

This is the plan proposed by the decided, out-and-out free State men; but there is here, as everywhere, a large body of timid (called by way of compliment, conservaive) politicians who don't want to do anything se decided and so utterly without precedent. They may control the action, but I don't believe they will.

With its two-thirds, the Kansas Legislature is like Parliament, emmipotent, independent of Governor Walker's veto and everything else.

Lecouriou, Kansas, Oct. 29.

The Constitutional Convention is now in session in this place, but it is doing reaching. Out of the 60 elected only

The Constitutional Convention is now in session in this place, but it is doing nothing. Out of the 60 elected only 33 members are present, and they are hesitating what to

At a secret caucus held by these 33 members last even leg, it was resolved by a majority to go on and frame a constitution with two separate clauses—one for and on against slavery—and to submit the whole to a vote of the

The Secret History of the Mexican War. NERAL QUITMAN ON THE STAND—THE COUNCIL OF

GENERAL QUITMAN ON THE STAND—THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIA.

I have just read in the New Orleans Delta, the reply of General Pillow, to the letter of General Scott, written in answer to some charges against him, contained in General Pillow's recent address to the people of Tennessee.

In the personal controversies between these gentlemen, as well as that between Generals Pillow and Hischcock, I desire to take no part. Although my statement in relation to the Puebla meeting has, upon several occasions, been called for, I have abstained from appearing before the public heretofore, and would not do so now, but the General Pillow in his late reply to General Scott's, better, has thought proper to introduce a mere abstract from the statement submitted by me to the War Department in 1848, on the call of President Polk. It is no exception to the course adopted by General Pillow in this particular. He had a right to publish a part or 'e whole of my evidence; but, since I have been bro 'e'm thought proceeding to the whole correspondence between myself and the Car Department, on this subject, should be published.

The reader will perceive the this correspondence refers alone to the proceeding to of the meeting of officers at Puebla. In this communic sting I do not feel called on to go beyond the matters it when referred to, except to say, that, subsequently to the meeting, General Pillow, in formed General Shield's taid myself that he had changed his opinion in relaying to the subject submitted to the meeting, and now see opposed to the measure. As to any understanding to respondence to the council or meeting, in ever hear to them while I remained in the army.

MONN ATTA, October 25, 1857.

MONNY Arm, October 25, 1857. THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GENERAL QUITMAN.

MONN ATH. October 25, 1857.

The General Not of war to general quitman.

Warington, Dec. 24, 1847.

Aris—I invite your attention to the article herein enchosed, from the Baltimore Sun, (first published in a ceedings of a council of war, and representing that it was held at the head-quarters of the Commanding General in July last, and that you were present, in which it was proposed to give General Santa Anna or some other Mexican, for the purpose of purchasing a peace, a portion of the three millions appropriated by Congress.

Nothing could have appeared more improbable to the government here, which is fully aware that not the slightest authority for any such proceeding has in any way emanated from it, than this story, yet I am pained to be obliged to say that suspicions do to some extent prevail, and appear to be gaining ground, that there is some foundation for the rumor.

You will, I trust, agree with me in regarding it of the greatest importance to those alleged to have been present on that occasion, as well as to the government, that this rumor, assumed to be unfounded, should be met with an authoritative denial; but should it be that anything has taken place which could have afforded even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statement herewith sent to you—if any such proposition as is therein mention, has been offered, or entertained—if any has been acceded to, and any steps taken to carry it into effect—the President directs that you communicate to this department all that you know, and all that you can ascertain in relation to the whole matter.

Major Gen. Quttuan, U. S. Army, Washington City.

GENERAL QUITMAN (U. S. Army, Washington City.

can ascertain in relation to the whole matter.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Qutman, U. S. Army, Washington City.

GENERAL QUIMAN TO THE SECRITARY OF WAR.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, inviting my attention to an article from the Baltimore Sun enclosed, purporting to give an account of the proceedings of a council of war held at General Scott's headquarters in Puebla, Mexico, in July last. In your note you advise me, that the President directs, that if anything has taken place which could afford even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statements alluded to, or if any such proposition as is therein mentioned has been offered or entertained, &c., that I should communicate to the Department of War all that I show, and all that I can ascertain in relation to the whole matter.

Were I alone personally concerned, I should not have a moment's hesitation in making known whatever may have come within my knowledge connected at any time with the public service: but it seems to me, without wishing to be understood as admitting or denying the statements of the anonymous writer of the article alluded to, that your letter involves a very delicate question, in regard to my duty, as a subordinate officer. It is this whether I can with propriety divulge matters which occurred in a council of war, of which I was a member, or expose the opinions of officers, communicated at such meeting under the implied obligation of secrecy, which attaches to their deliberations on such occasions.

I am at present inclined to think that this obligation remains unimpaired, upon the subordinate officer, until he is relieved from it by the consent of the party or parties concerned, or until he is required by legal process to testify in relation to the matter.

Entertaining these opinions, I feel it my duty most respectfully to decline answering the questions propounded in your letter, and I request that my objections may be laid before the President for his considera

subject.

J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
THE Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GENERAL QUITMAN.

WAS DEPARTEENT,

WAS DEPARTEENT,

SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th of January, in reply to one from me of the 24th of December. Your reply has been laid before the President. He has duly considered the reasons which you have offered as an excuse for not responding to the inquiries submitted to you by his direction in my former letter. He considers it important that he should have full and accurate information on the matters presented to you in my letter, and in his view of the subject, he feels it to be his duty to again invite your attention to these inquiries, and to ask a full disclosure of what you may know in regard to them. The character of the replies received from Major Generals Scott and Pillow to letters similar to the one addressed to you, renders it, in his opinion, the more important that he should be made acquainted with what is within your knowledge relative to the matters alluded to in my former communication.

The President appreciates the embarrassment which has induced a hesitation on your part to comply with the request which he directed me to make, yet he does not doubt that you will, on further reflection, view the matter as he does, and regard it as your duty to the government to make a full statement of what you may know of the transactions embraced in the linguires contained in my

doubt that you will, on further reflection, view the matter as he dees, and repard it as your duty to the government to make a full statement of what you may know of the transactions embraced in the inquiries contained in my letter of the 24th December. The official acts of officers in the public service should not, as he conceives, be withheld from the Executive branch of the government.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Major General J. A. QUITMAN, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9, 1848.

Sur.—I have received your note of the 2d inst., in which you inform me that the President, after duly considering my objections to make a full disclosure in answer to the inquiries submitted to me, by his direction, in your letter of the 24th December, still requires that I should state fully whatever may be within my knowledge in relation to the transactions embraced within those inquiries.

While my opinions, in the abstract, remain the same as those amounced in my former letter, the fact, since as those amounced in my former letter, the fact, since as the same of the state of the sta

About the middle of July last, I was summoned to attend a meeting of officers at General Scott's headquarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals Pillow, Twiggs, Shields and Cadwallader, and I think Colonel Bitcheook, Inspector General. Scott's remarking that he, General Smith, had been consulted on the matter. The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our government to bring it about. He said, that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all

expected reinforcements would be of great importance. He therefere requested the opinion of the offices present upon the propriety of awaiting the arrival of General Pierce.

He desired to consult them upon another subject of great delicacy and much importance. That the prospects for peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that this desirable result could certainly be attained by the application of a considerable sum of money; that the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended by a douceur; that they were not in the habit of moving without it; that the use of money fer such purposes was justified by the practice of other nations, and that, considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our own country, he regarded the means as moral and proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose; that sum must be accounted for on the face of the treaty. That, however, if it should be considered advisable, he, General Scott, had credit, upon the assent or request of Mr. Trist, to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to apply to this purpose a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations. That he had already expended ten or twenty thousand dollars, which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters." He then presented and read a note from Mr. Trist on this subject, assenting to, if not requesting, that the scheme should or adopted. He concluded by inviting the opinions of the officers present upon the measure. After some pause General Pillow expressed his opinion in favor of awaiting the arrival of General Pierce, and proceeded to express in detail his consurrence with the views of the General-inchief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure.

I followed. Alluding t

priety of awaiting the arrival of General Pierce. The other subject he regarded as pelitical, and not military, upon which he had not formed, and would not express, an outling the subject to the subjec

subject he regar ed as pelitical, and not military, upon opinion, &c.

General Shielda followed, and expressed his decided opposition to the scheme. He enlarged upon its impropriety. He howed that money would never be used to pure as a prace by corruption. It was, in fact, a plan to be the government of Mexico, and he would sconer ec our country in war for ten years, than resort to this mode of purchasing a peace. Not doubting the patriotic introduces of the commanding General, he thought it his duty, as a friend, to caution him against the assumption of such responsibility, &c.

General Cadwallader being called upon, finally, said he agreed with General Shields and myself.

Colonel Hitchoock's opinion was not asked nor given. I had no knowledge or intimation, before the meeting, of its objects, nor do I know, nor have I ever heard, that the project was prosecuted any further. Indeed, I supposed it was entirely dropped and abandoned. I know not by what means or from what source this matter became public.

I took no notes of the transaction at the time, and have made this report of it entirely from memory, and of course may have stated the language inaccurately.

The occurrence made an impression on my mind at the time, and I think the substance is above correctly stated.

J. A. QUITMAN, Major-General U. S. Army.

Hen. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Hen. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Another Letter from Senator Hunter, of Virginia.

HABURSONBURG, Oct. 21, 1857.

Hen. R. M. T. Hunter.—The undersigned have been appointed a committe, by a meeting of the democratic citizens of Rockingham county, held in this place on Monday last, to forward to you the resolutions adopted at said meeting, and request a response from you to the same at your earliest convenience. Enclosed you will find a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, embodying the resolutions, and it will afford us pleasure to be the medium of making public your opinions in relation to the questions involved. With sentiments of regard and esteem, we remain, yours respectfully,

SAMUEL T. WALKER,

JNO. T. HARRIS,

JNO. H. WARTMANN,

M. H. HARRIS,

E. A. SHANDS,

SENATOR HUNTER'S REPLY.

The contract of the contract o

I have given you my opinions, in this letter and that add dressed to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake, upon the subjects on your resolutions, because they were asked, and I express removed freely, but with great respect for those who may differ from me. But it seems to be the sentiment of the democratic party of the State, if I may judge by the general tone of its press, that they ought not to divide upon these recent Kaneas issues, as they probably will be temporary, and it is uncertain whether they will ever become practical in their character. In this, as it appears to me, they were wise. When the democratic party established the principle of the Kaneas-Nebraeka act, and obtained

common ground upon which all its members might stand in regard to a disturbing question, it overcame the greatest difficulty. Its success in this respect encourages the hope that when the time for action arises, and its representatives get together, they will be able to recoticile satisfactorily any differences which may have arisen in Fegard to the application of their principles. I say this for the good of the party and the country, but not for myself. So far as I am personally concerned, I shun none of the responsibility which attaches to me individually for the opinious which I have expressed.

In this connection, too, I must return to you and those whom you represent, my thanks for so much of good will and confidence as you express in the resolutions which relate to myself personally. To win fairly and justly the trust and confidence of the people of Virginia, has been the highest object of my political aspirations. There is mone other which I place in competition with it. But it is their trust and confidence, and not the office, that I value. If I have not the first, I do not desire the latter. Office, tuniess it is bestowed in that spirit, can have no attractions for me. Entertaining these sentiments, I have been reluctant to appear befere the public in any communication which might wear the air of solicitation, or place me in the apparent position of advocating my own claims—I make no solicitations. If my past course has failed to sow the seeds of confidence in the public mind of Virginia, it is my misfortune, perhaps my fault. Nor are the people to be blamed for the fact, or for exercising their undoubted right and duty in bestowing their offices where they place their trust. Assuredly they will not be disturbed by me, either with solicitations before their decision is made, or by complaints to be uttered afterwards because of the manner in which they may have exercised their powers, according to their own sense of duty. Neither do I propose to trouble them farther by any public communication in regard

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE. Movements of Ocean Ste

POR EUROPE.

New York. Nov.

FOR CALIFORNIA, &C. ... New York ... Nov. 12. Havana & N. O.

Port of New York, November 8, 1857.

Port of New York, November 8, 1857.

ARRIVED.

Ship Inc. Plumer, Amov, May 28, with teas, sugar, &c. 45
Siffken & Ironsides. Oct 26, lat 21 26 N. Ion 38 10 W. spoke
Br brig G Benson, from Bermuda for West Indies; Nov 3, lat
28-54, Ion 67-49, spoke bark Escort, from Penang for New
York.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker. Bio Janeiro, Sept 24, with coffee,
to Aymar & Co. Oct 10, lat 9 N. Ion 46, spoke ship Minnehaha,
66 days from the Chinchas for Hampton Roads; same day,
spoke bark Rainbow, from Rio Janeiro Sept 18 for Philadelphia, and was in company nine days during a calm. The Z
was nine days from Rio to the equator, since which time have
had light baffling winds and calms; had no Nt trades.

Brig Chesaneake (Br.). Barker, Windsor, NS, 11 days, with
plaster, to D R. DeWolf.

Schr T A Ward, Hoff, Malaza, 37 days, with fruit, to Howest
& Co. Oct 29, lat 40 39, Ion 64, experienced a hurricane from
SW to NW; Iost jib and split foreasil.

Schr Meteor (of Bridgeport). Burns. Sagua, 13 days, with
sugar and molasses, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to
Monson Hawley, of Bridgeport.

Schr Delegate (Br.). Newell, Cornwallis, NS, 8 days, with
spotatoes, to Young, Ronnell & Co.

Schr Huena Vista, Collins, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Yankee Roy, Risley, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr Mera Vista, Politica, Boston for Richmond,
Schr Mary Patterson, Weish, Boston for Reichmond,
Schr Mary Patterson, Weish, Boston for Egg Harbor.
Schr Adelaide, Car., Providence for Philadelphia.
Steamer Fotomska, Cushman, New Redford.

BELOW

Ship Harriet (of Bath), Bassett, from Pristol Sept 27.

Steamer Fencan, Aurica, Provingence.

BELOW
Ship Harriet (of Bath), Bassett, from Bristol Sept 27.
SAHLED.
Ship Agnes (Brem), Bremen.
Wind at sunrise SSE, with fog; sunset NE, do.

Miscellaneous and Disasters. SHIP KITTY SIMPON—We mentioned the fact several days since that the ship Kitty Simpson, Capt G W Brown, had ar-

rived out at Williamstown, Australia, and that the passengers were very much pleased with the sailing qualities of the ship and the kindness of her gallant commander. Before leaving the ship the passengers presented the captain with the follow-

the ship the passengers presented the captain with the following—

GARD—We, the undersigned passengers per Kitty Simpson, deem it our duty, before separating, to express our cordial thanks to Capt G W Frown, for his unremitting kindness and attention to our comfort, during a long and perilous voyage from New York, and in testimony of our admiration of his numerous excellent qualities as a man and officer: and, wishing him every happiness and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves, Jas C M Dounell, Patrick Mulgreen, Morice Kirby, Thos Lyncham. John Reid. Carl Schmidt, Joseph Wallace, John Shannon, Michael Lenhan, Hubert Craig.

John Felsor.

Bu Schr Adella. Paige, at Baltimore from New Brunswick, on the 26th ult, off Mount Desert Rock, lost part of deck load overboard; also same time a scaman named James Feake, of Prince Edward Island.

Schr Aanna, Davis, from Mayaguez for New York, off.

on the 26th uit, on Mount Desert Rock, lost part of deck, load overboard; also same time a scanna named James Peake, of Prince Edward Island.

Schra Aranda, Davis, from Mayaguez for New York, off the 24th uit, experienced a gale in the Gulf Stream which carried away foremast and one anchor. She put into Newburys port 6th inst for repairs.

Bark Jane A Falkenburg, of New Bedford, where ahe was built in 1854, and 419 tons, has been employed some time), by Asa T Lawton, Eag for \$20,000. She will run between 84B Francisco and Honolulu as a regular packet.

LARNGED—At Bangor 4th inst, a brig of about 275 tons, called the Anna Wellington.

Whalemen.

Anchored at Payta Sept 17, Hydaspe, Taber, NH, cill as has reported; 22d, off and on, Gen Sout, Dangett, FH, 550 sp 24 wh—had discharged Mr Gifford, 2d mate, sick; 24th, off and in William Lee, Slocum, Newport, 120 sp; anchored, Virginia, Peakes, NB, 300 sp—discharged Mr Sanford, sick; Courser, Coffin, do, 450 sp; 27th, off and on, Henry, Bunker, Nant, 38 bbls oil on board, bound on a short cruise and home; 2th, alkins Adams, Wilson, FH, 1850 bbls all toid; Benj Cunings, Jenkins, Dartmouth, 1000 sp; Jas Loper, Ramachil, oil not stated; Monterey, Whimpenny, Edgardown, 56 sp shot reported. Heard from on Gallipagos Ground middle of Sapt, Anacouda, Crenner, NB, 200 sp; Active, Wood, do, 46bsp; Merlin, Deblois, do, 75 sp; Aurora, Marshall, Westport, 78sp; and the letter L in it, sterning S, was signalized Oct 20, lat 35 S, lon 76.

Brig Howard tof Searing S, was signalized Oct 20, lat 35 S, lon 76.

Brig Howard tof Searing S, was signalized Oct 20, lat 35 S, lon 76.

Brig Howard tof Searing S, was signalized Oct 20, lat 35 S, lon 76.

Brig Howard tof Searing S, was signalized Oct 20, lat 36 S, lon 76.

Hallfax, Nov S, 1045 FM—Arr steamship Europa, Leited,

Brig Howard (of Bath), from Cienfuegos for Wilmington, NC, Nov 2, lat 32 38, 10n 77 10.

Forreign Ports.

Halifax, Nov 5, 10½ PM—Arr stamship Europa, Leite, Boston for Liverpool, and proceeded at midnight.

Rio Janeiro, Sept 24—In portships John Stuart, Shermad, for Cowes shif & weeks; Ratiler, Forrest, for Norleans, in a week; Sunny South, Stephenson, for NYork 5 days; Courier, Bernnec, for NYork 2 days; Elicitestic, Coutts, for Philadelpia, 2, Juniper, Leitevre, from NOrleans, just arr; barks Julo-Dean, Gage, for do few days, Merlin, Ricard, wig fri; Alsoo, Mudget, from Liverpool, do; Mary Elizabeth, Steuon, furn Huenos Ayres, do; Roanoke, Parker, for Rallimore 2 days; Grapeshot, Clark, wig fri; Morning Star, Close, from Limpool, do; Storm Bird, Gerard, hone for San Francisco, Urginian, Miller, for Raltimore 2 days; Reindeer, Simmas, from Philadelphia, wig; R H Eaton, from Wilmington, lo; Rover, Van Siee, from Pensacola, diag; Alice, ——From Iontevideo, wig; Eliue Wing, Burnham, from Baltimore and Alberta, of Sarsport, just arr; brigs Excentive, Eldrige, Alberta, and Sarsport, Just arr; brigs Excentive, Eldrige, Muckley, and Pedee, Baker, wig. Slid 24b hark Larying, Baltimore; 24th, bark Chevaller, Anderson, Norlean, brigs Sprite, Crowell, NYOK; previous to 23d, bark Rainboy Philadelphia.

Stynkey, NSW, July Z;—Arr whip Elwood Waiter, Mioney. ladelphia.

STEREY, NSW., July 27—Arr ship Elwood Walter, Mioney's
London.

TAICABUANO, abt Sept 21—In port ship Sunbeam, lishee,
from Caldera for Boston soon, having put in to compite her

from Caldera for Boston soon, having put in to compile hegicargo.

Home Ports.

APALACHICOLA, Oct 23—In port brig Gov Brora, Axworthy, for NYork, ldg; schrs Raiph Post, Conkh, from do, disg; Victoria, for Indianola, ldg; Walter M Timpson, for do do.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 6—Arr schrs Maryland, Chae; Yan-kee Doodle, Chaes; Cumberland, Chaes, and Blast Squall, Chase, NYork. Sid brig Speedaway, Peckell, St Jhn, NB; M C Durfee, Hall, Fall River.

BOSTON, Nov 7, AM—Arr bark Mystery, Taylor New Ordens, schrs A F Linnell, Freeman, Cape Haytieu; B Bailey, Whirlow, Alexandria; Beauchamp, Howard Morfolk, Cld steamers City of New York, Howes, Philadebhia; Wanders, Edilect, Ballieut, Freeman, Cape Haytieu; B Rajeley, White Nes, Evans, Melbourne; Pathfinder, Kallock Constantinople via Malla; E Foster, Foster, Havans, Chloma, Glichrist, Galveston; Annie Kimball, Merrill, Norlana; Goodspeed, Faye, Nyork; schrs Maris L Davis, Smit, Fort and Prince; Ballic, Marston, Wilmington, NC, blost for 8t Domingo; Samuel Eddy, Patten, Norlok; New York, Goodsell, Nyork, Sid, wind Ny, barks Wild Gazelle, Osmanli, and B Fontaire.

BALTIMORE, Nor 6—Arr bark Brothers, Culver, Clenfust.

NYerk. Sid, wind NW, barks Wild Gazelle, Osmanli, and B Fontaine.

BALTIMORE, Nov 6—Arr bark Brothers, Culver, Clenfue-gos, Br brig Transit, Small, St Vincent; schraleorga, Princes, Wildsor, NS: Adeia (Br), Paige, New Brunevick, E.J. Rayney, Ney Rayner, NYork; Adriana, Sargent, Portand. Cid bark Stelle (Brem), Wolf, Akyab; brig Sarah Berner, Clark, Boston; schra Astrea, Pine, Trinidad; Rover (Br), Johnson, Nassau, NP. Sid bark May Queen, Diggs, Wliedes; schr R H. Adams, Adams, New Hedford.

CHARLESTON, Nov 4—Arr ship Omar Pasa, Torrey, N. York; Sp bark Victoria, Oliver, Palma, Majoru; brig Speedaway, Thompson, Alexandria, Va. Sid steamstip Isabel, Rollins, Key West and Havana; ship Bombay, Hul, Boston.

York; at anchor in the harbor, a schr reports; the Ninetia, Dewey, from Rondout. Arr Ste, schr Wave, Sprague, Philadelphia. decorate de la company de la c

ortiand.

HARTFORD, Nov 7—8id schre Isabella, Carpenter, New Tork; Jonathan Cone, McHaffey, Philadelphia

MOBILE, Nov 2—Arr (by tel) ship Arkwrigh, Davis, Phi-

HARTFORN, Nov?—Sid schre Jaabella, Carpenter, New York; Jonathan Cone, McHaffey, Philadelphia, MOBILE, Nov?—Arr (by tell) ship Arkwrigst, Davia, Philadelphia, NEW ORLEANS, Oot M—Arr steamships Chas Morgan, Place, Indianola via Galveston; Philadelphia Boggs, NYork; via Hawana. Below, Braship Kossuth, Dawsen, from NYork; Gruz, ships Osterväld, Jarvis, Cadiz; Ins Ramsell, Williama, Liverpool, barks Buenaventura (Sp), Millet, Barcelona; Agnatic Gwel, Turneysen, Cowea & mki; Sp brig Dentilieria, Lleonia, Barcelona; schrs Mary (Br.), Stevens, Belize, Hon; Subris, Norder, College, Norder, Philadelphia, Norder, Schrift, Manilland, Norder, Manilland, Norder, Schrift, Manilland, Martin, Martin,

mend: Rinlly Powier, Williams, in Palace, George, Boston, for Philadelphia.
SAVANNAH, Nov 2-Arr bark Petrel, Osborne, Boston, SAVANNAH, Nov 2-Arr bark Petrel, Osborne, Harwards